

ONLY FAIR THAT CARRANZA HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO RESTORE ORDER

First Chief Promises Through
Ambassador That All Ban-
dits Engaged in Massacre
Will Be Punished for Crime.

MORE RESOLUTIONS FOR INTERVENTION

Senator Works Wants Presi-
dent Ordered to Invade
Mexico for Punishment of
Outrages on Americans.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Jan. 14.—General Carranza and the de facto government of Mexico are to be given full opportunity, without intervention from the United States, to run to earth the murderers of American citizens at Santa Ysabel, and to demonstrate ability to restore order and protect foreign rights in the southern republic.

This was the outstanding fact here tonight after a meeting of the cabinet, a conference between President Wilson and Chairman Stone of the senate foreign relations committee, and another day of stirring debate in the senate.

Position Is Outlined.
Administration leaders firmly outlined in the senate today the position of the government in the face of denunciation from the republican side and another resolution directing intervention proposed by Senator Works of California. At the state department officials were awaiting official word from General Carranza in reply to the demand made upon him to seek out and punish the bandit murderers.

While no direct communication from General Carranza had reached the state department tonight, a message from him to Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate, announced the despatch of troops to capture the outlaws and his purpose to visit "punishment upon every participant in the massacre."

This message was regarded at the state department as an indication of the character of the formal reply to Secretary Lansing's representations, which is expected not later than tomorrow.

Bandit Hunt Is On.

The Mexican embassy was without other advice regarding the bandit hunt.

General Obregon was said to be at Queretaro, where he had been summoned for a general conference, and it was regarded as likely that he would remain there, the work of running down the Villa forces about Chihuahua being left in the hands of Generals Gaviira and Trevino.

Measures to facilitate the removal of Americans from districts where their lives might be endangered were discussed by department officials with Mr. Arredondo, who later advised General Carranza by wire that every assistance be given such Americans and escorts provided to accompany them into cities where among many things are maintained. He went further than the state department suggested, recommending that in cases where foreigners objected to leaving, they be forcibly removed to points of safety.

Americans Seek Safety.

That large numbers of Americans are leaving northern Mexico was reported to the department, but it is estimated that not counting the members of a Mormon colony at Casas Grandes, there still are at Parral, Durango, Madera and other points, the control of which by Carranza is doubtful, more than 200. That the majority of these may remain in spite of warnings, is feared.

When Secretary Lansing was asked whether the United States would protect its citizens under such circumstances, he replied that it would do so "to the best of its ability," but that in such cases the government would not be obliged "to use force where people are indiscreet." He compared the situation in Mexico with that in Europe at the beginning of the war when Americans were ordered out.

No Intervention Now.

Debate in the senate brought out positive declarations from Senator Stone and Senator Lewis of Illinois that there would be no countenancing of the demands of republican leaders for intervention, and both charged

The Day in Congress

SENATE.
Senator Cummins introduced a bill to reorganize and increase the national guard.
Senator Works, republican, introduced a resolution for armed intervention in Mexico.

HOUSE.
Military and naval affairs committee continued hearings.
Ways and means committee held first hearing on Hill bill to protect American manufacturers of dyestuffs

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Jan. 14.—New Mexico: Saturday cloudy with local snow in north and rain in south portion. Sunday cloudy.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 46 degrees; minimum, 22 degrees; range, 24 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 45 degrees; south wind; cloudy.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.
Yesterday
\$37,120.45.

the republicans with insincerity of purpose and seeking to make a political issue. Senator Stone after his conference with President Wilson, said intervention in Mexico at this time would be monstrous in the face of the fact that the United States has just recognized Carranza. He declared that to intervene would be playing into the hands of Villa and Zapata, who sought for purposes of revenge to make trouble between Carranza and the United States.

Fall to the Bat Again.
Senator Lewis insisted that the republicans, despairing of any other political issue, sought to make Mexico a paramount issue, but would fail. To intervene in Mexico, he asserted, would turn South and Central America against the United States and destroy the diplomatic achievements of the administration with European beligerents. Senator Fall, republican, assailed the administration and bitterly attacked Carranza, declaring that even Senator Fall would be amazed at his recognition by this government could he see notes from the Brazilian minister, formerly in Mexico City, regarding Carranza's outrages. Senator Lodge observed during the debate that the war of April 21, 1914, against Huerta, had been successfully terminated "inasmuch as Mr. Huerta had just died in jail."

Sensor Stone tonight said the foreign relations committee would not meet until next week, when President Wilson is expected to send information regarding the recognition of the Carranza government, requested in Senator Fall's resolution. Chairman Flood, of the house foreign affairs committee, said his committee would not consider Mexican intervention resolutions for some time at least.

No Invasion From El Paso.

The reported threat of a group of Americans at El Paso to enter Mexico with a military organization of their own, apparently is not taken seriously by the state department. Secretary Lansing said that in such a case the responsibility was that of the department of justice and military, but he intimated that such a movement, since it would be a violation of the neutrality laws, would be checked.

Charges made by citizens of El Paso against American Consul Edwards of Juarez were received during the day. Mr. Lansing said he saw "no necessity of replying."

WOULD BUILD TWO BATTLESHIPS OF GREATEST POWER

Navy General Board Proposes
Equipment of Ten 16-inch
Guns, Highest Speed and
1,000-mile Cruising Radius

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Jan. 14.—Main battleships of ten 16-inch guns each and a cruising radius of at least 10,000 miles are the general characteristics urged by the navy general board for the two new super-dreadnaughts congress has been asked to authorize this year.

It was learned tonight that the board proposes that the ships should cost \$14,000,000 each, displace 35,000 tons, and have the highest speed attainable without sacrificing armament, armor or fuel capacity.

It would have them represent a 25 per cent in gun power and endurance over any American battleship afloat or authorized and carry the biggest guns ever placed aboard a ship by any power.

Indications, however, are that adherence to the 22,000-ton ship of the California class finally will be decided upon by Secretary Daniels.

Opinions differ among Mr. Daniels' advisers as to the advisability of increasing the size of battleships, because of many limitations of yard facilities and channel depth.

The general board reached its conclusion on the necessity of bigger battleships after a study of events abroad. The reasons for raising the cruising radius from 8,000 miles, as in the California class, to 10,000 as has not been disclosed, but probably had to do with the great distance of the Pacific ocean.

The board did not recommend any specific speed to be reached, advising merely that the 2-knot gain of the present first-line ships should be increased as much as possible without reducing the armament, armor or fuel capacity.

Herrick Seeks Senatorship.
Cleveland, O., Jan. 14.—Morton T. Herrick, former ambassador to France, tonight announced his candidacy for United States senator, substituting for the republican primaries. He was governor of Ohio from 1903 to 1908 and also formerly a member of the republican national committee.

VILLA HAS ONLY FORTY MEN WITH HIM, ACCORDING TO GEN. TREVINO

Mr. Watson, in Charge of
Americans on Train, Refus-
ed Escort of Soldiers, Com-
mander Asserts.

IMPOSSIBLE TO FORESEE RAID OF THE BANDITS

All Will Be Hunted Down and
Slain; Declares Escalon Has
Not Been Taken; Shows
Confirmatory Telegram.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Chihuahua City, Chihuahua, Mexico, Jan. 14.—Gen. Francisco Villa has but forty men with him in the Guerrero district, according to Gen. Jacinto Trevino, commander of the northeastern corps of the Carranza army, in a long interview given here today.

Lieutenant Colonel Navarro, a Villa officer, who was captured at Santa Ysabel today and charged with being concerned in the massacre at that point on Monday last, was being brought to the capital tonight, according to General Trevino.

No Murders in Madera.

There was no truth in report in El Paso, of further killing of foreigners in Madera, western Chihuahua, according to General Trevino. His Carranza commander also declared that the Americans slain Monday at Santa Ysabel had refused a military escort.

"Generals Arcondo and Contreras are not operating between Torreon and the capital," said General Trevino. "They have taken to the hills of Durango."

"I shall leave next week to pursue them," he added.

14,500 Villistas Yield.

More than 14,500 Villa soldiers and forty-two generals and their subordinates have surrendered and received amnesty at Chihuahua City within the last twenty days and given up their arms, horses and saddles.

"I regret that a number of Americans have decided to go out and I hope they will soon regain their confidence and return. I shall provide escorts for such movements."

"It was impossible to foresee the sudden appearance of those bandits, but Mr. Watson, heading the mining men on the train, probably thought he would be better off without the military escort which he refused."

"Campaign Over in Chihuahua."
"I have done everything possible to shield friends that the bodies over to the border. From a military point of view I consider the campaign in Chihuahua state finished and there are only various small bands aggregating about 300 in all left."

"Trustworthy advisers say that Villa has but forty men left with him. As the law of Benito Juarez permits any official to execute offenders caught red-handed without court-martial, the bandits will soon be exterminated."

"This law was applied already to the so-called Generals Rodriguez and Almeida."

"The report that the Villa forces have taken Escalon is untrue."

General Trevino showed telegrams from the commander there dated tonight stating that all was quiet there. He said he would provide an escort to the refugee special now en route from Parral.

NEW TARGET RECORD BY AMERICAN FLEET

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Jan. 14.—Gunners of the Atlantic fleet made during 1915 the highest averages of the fleet's history for target practice in the open sea. This became known today in connection with transmission to the senate of the annual report of Admiral Fletcher, commanding the fleet.

In transmitting the report Secretary Daniels wrote a letter explaining that certain matters touched by Admiral Fletcher of a purely military nature have been omitted, as it was believed their publication would be unwise.

It was learned at the navy department that the admiral's report dwelt upon the shortage of officers and men on vessels of the fleet. Secretary Daniels' letter is understood to have stated that this condition already had been overcome so far as it could be within the present authorized limits of strength of personnel.

NAVAL RESERVE BILL PRESENTED IN SENATE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Jan. 14.—Senator Tillman, chairman of the naval affairs committee, today introduced a bill to create a United States naval reserve, officers of which would not be above the grade of lieutenant commander. Enlistment would be open to any eligible American and for a term of four years and in time of war officers and men would receive the same pay as in the regular army.

SOME ANXIETY FOR AMERICANS EN ROUTE FROM CHIHUAHUA CITY

No Further Demonstrations in
El Paso Against Mexicans,
Who Reappear Upon the
Streets Without Molestation

RODRIGUEZ EXECUTED BY CARRANZA COLONEL

Body of Villa General to Be
Brought to Border for Veri-
fication by Americans Who
Demanded His Death.

FIRST CONTINGENT OF REFUGEES ARRIVES

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 14.—Fifty-two Americans, including a number of women and children, arrived here tonight at 7:15 o'clock from Chihuahua City. Their safe arrival from the region where Villa bandits signaled a renewal of warfare with the slaughter of eighteen Americans last Monday gave a measure of relief from the strain that border residents have undergone, but it was tempered by the fact that more than 150 Americans still remain in what is deemed the danger zone.

The latter, it was hoped, would reach American territory, aboard a special train Monday. This train was sent from El Paso last night, and according to advice received by United States officials, arrived at Parral tonight. The refugees who arrived tonight said the special train passed through Chihuahua City this morning.

REMOVAL OF CLARK TO CAUSE NO PROTEST

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Jan. 14.—Removal of Albert Clark, a private in the United States army from the American steamer Santa Marta at Jamaica, is not expected to result in a protest from the state department. Officials said today that as the removal occurred in British territorial waters and Clark was released later, the British authorities apparently acted within their rights.

The principle that any nation may detain for examination any suspected alien in its territory or territorial waters has long been established in international law. It is pointed out that such removals have an entirely different status from those occurring on the high seas.

INDEMNITY FOR OUTRAGES UPON GREEKS IS ASKED

President and Secretary Lan-
sing Present Request to
Congress for Appropriation
of \$41,000.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Jan. 14.—President Wilson today asked congress to appropriate \$41,000 for indemnities to Greece, Austria-Hungary and Turkey on account of injuries to their subjects in the South Omaha riots on February 21, 1909. He and Secretary Lansing joined in asking the appropriation "as an act of grace and with reference to the liability of the United States."

The amounts recommended are \$10,000 to the government of Greece, \$10,000 to Austria-Hungary and \$21,000 to Turkey.

Secretary Lansing says in his report that approximately 1,200 Greeks were driven from the city during the riots, and that prior to the riots there had been a feeling of hostility against the Greek residents in South Omaha because of their lawlessness and manner of living in unsanitary surroundings.

The riots grew out of the shooting of Policeman Edward Lowry, February 19, 1909, by John Maniatis, a Greek whom the officer had arrested. The subjects of other countries, Secretary Lansing said, "suffered from the fury of the mob, because they probably were mistaken for Greeks." Some of the rioters were arrested but nobody was convicted.

Greece asked \$153,523 indemnity, Austria-Hungary \$5,982 and Turkey \$1,934.

1,500 ARMENIANS ARE MASSACRED BY TURKS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Jan. 14. (10:19 p. m.)—Armenian refugees arriving at Eri-
van, 1,500 Armenians who were forced by cold and famine to surrender to the Turks under the government amnesty, were killed by order of the governor of Mush. The men were massacred, and the women and children drowned in the Euphrates river. This news was telegraphed to Viscount Bryce by an Armenian refugee worker.

out of Mexico arrived safely on the American side of the border.

Gen. Rodriguez Executed.
Confirmation of reports of the execution of Gen. Jose Rodriguez by Col. Maximo Marquez was received coupled with the statement that his body would be brought to Juarez for verification by Americans of the action of the Carranza government.

Mail advices from Torreon brought details of the occupation of Gomez Palacio by the united commands of Calisto Contreras, Canuto Reyes and Pedro Moreno and other advices were that Arcondo had reached a point near Benito Juarez. This was not confirmed. The same source reported the Laguna district in the hands of anti-Carranza forces.

An official report from Gen. Jacinto Trevino said bands of Villa bandits would be exterminated wherever found.

While the Carranza consul stated no armed force would be permitted to enter Mexico to aid in the termination of Villa bandits, it was said here that such a movement is being organized along the border.

WILL SEND CAVALRY TO HUNT DOWN VILLA

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 14.—Permi-
sion to send 600 cavalry troops through American territory from Caranaca, Sonora, to Juarez, opposite El Paso, has been requested by Carranza authorities, according to an announcement tonight at Agua Prieta, the Mexican town opposite here.

The cavalrymen are to be used in the campaign against Villa bandits in western Chihuahua. It was stated that it was not known when the proposed troop movement would be begun or at what point the Carranza soldiers would be brought across the border into the United States.

Officers of the Carranza consular company here denied that any Americans had been killed recently in the Carranza district of Sonora. They said that conditions there were quiet. Rumors of the murder of three Americans in that district were received in El Paso.

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SEIZURE OF VON PAPAN'S CORRESPONDENCE SHOWS FURTHER ACTIVITIES OF GERMANS IN THIS COUNTRY

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES ARE
MADE OF MONEY USED FOR
CAUSE OF THE FATHERLAND

Consul at New Orleans Expects Time to Come When United States Will Be Called to Account; General von Bernhardt Writes From Posen Headquarters of Propaganda Car- ried on in Newspapers of America, and Admits That in West, Where Big Attempt to Break Through Is to Be Made, "We Have Serious and Difficult Times to Look Forward to"; In Other Letters Plans and Proposals Are Referred to Mysteriously; Money Is Shown to Have Been Sent to Werner Horn, Who Tried to Blow Up Railway Bridge; Funds Forwarded to Consul at Seattle Just Be- fore Explosion in That City.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

London, Jan. 14 (6:22 p. m.)—Copies of correspondence seized from Capt. Franz von Papan, revealed German military attaché at Washington, when he reached Falmouth on his way to Germany, have been turned over to the American embassy for transmission to the state department. They show that Captain von Papan made frequent payments to persons charged with the responsibility to blow up munition works and bridges in the United States.

One entry shows that Captain von Papan gave \$700 to Werner Horn, who was convicted of blowing up a Canadian Pacific railway bridge at St. Croix, Me. The day before this check was issued, the German embassy paid \$2,000 in to Captain von Papan's account.

Another stub check shows that about two weeks before the explosion in Seattle on May 30, 1915, Captain von Papan sent \$500 to the German consul at Seattle. In February of 1915 he sent \$1,500 to the German consulate in that city.

Captain von Papan's check stubs, bank books and letters from his bank, the Riggs National bank of Washington, showed about 500 items, many of which had to do with routine expenditures. Others, however, revealed payments to various persons who have figured prominently in the activities of German agents in America and to at least one spy who committed suicide in a cell in an English prison.

In January, 1915, Captain von Papan gave a check payable to Alphonse and company, New York, but with the name E. Kuiperfeld in brackets on the stub. This is believed to have reference to the man named Kuiperfeld, who, after being arrested in England on a charge of espionage, committed suicide, leaving a written confession in his cell.

"As an example of the size of the captain's financial operations, his bank book shows that in January of 1915, he received approximately \$6,400 and paid out \$5,600."

Four Interesting Letters.

The following four letters found among Captain von Papan's effects are considered the most interesting part of the correspondence turned over to the American embassy. The first is a letter from R. von Meyersburg, German consul at New Orleans, to Captain von Papan. The letter follows:

"New Orleans, December 4, 1915.
"Dear Herr von Papan:
"I read with great regret that the life of recall had indeed overcome you. I don't suppose that you are very unhappy to be able to shake the dust of this unfriendly country from off your feet. What chiefly offends me is that in always giving way to the government here we have never found that there are kindly disposed toward us. The demand for the recall has been so sudden and heated that there is an interesting light upon the government here. May there also the day of reckoning come and our government find again that iron determination with which alone one can make an impression here."

"Hoping that our connection formed in this great time will not come to an end and your departure, I am, Yours sincerely,
"R. V. M."

President Sees.

"New York, 19, December, 1915.
"Dear Captain:
"Best wishes again on the occasion of your departure. I had occasion yesterday to thoroughly discuss political events with some Germans. As I was natural, although there was a general agreement on main points, there was a slight difference of opinion, indeed it could not have been otherwise, especially as we are rather cut off from the other side. The Austrian note, is of course, a matter for general quiet enjoyment and the whole business can scarcely be taken

tragically. The president this time has talked a bit too big even for those who support him. But we are all of the opinion that the departure of you and your colleague is a serious loss for us. Though a majority of those present had scarcely had an opportunity for knowing you personally, a privilege which has been a great pleasure to me, yet your efforts have always been especially spoken of and more perhaps than you think. I think, therefore, I am speaking in the name of all when I express to you the thanks of all of us for your faithful vigilance and unremitting labors under the most difficult circumstances and to this I add my own special thanks for your attention to my little proposals.

Refers to Mysterious Proposals.

"It is not surprising in view of the friendly neutrality of the president that the end should have been put to your work and you must carry back with you the knowledge that you have done your duty according to the best of your ability as long as it was possible. Our people never forget this of you."

"I will gladly comply with your proposal to send a line from time to time and it would be very pleasant for me to receive one from you occasionally, especially if by proposals you mean such as could be discussed with some gentlemen of the German house of Columbia University. I am keeping an eye on the matter specially mentioned. With best wishes,
Yours,
"DR. MUELLER."

Von Bernhardt Writes.

The third letter was written by General Frederick A. J. von Bernhardt. It follows:
"Posen General Headquarters,
"5-4-15.
"Dear Captain:
"I beg to thank you most sincerely for your kindness in sending me a copy of the New York Sun containing my two articles. I am glad to hear these articles will, in your opinion, have a good effect as far as that at all possible in America. The advertising manner in which they publish things is, of course, thoroughly American. A private communication of mine has been printed without any authority from me. I have now written two further series of articles for America. The foreign office wanted to have the first of these, entitled 'Germany and England' distributed in the American press and the other entitled 'Pan-Germanism' (?) was to appear in the Chicago Tribune. I should be very grateful if you could forward me one copy of each of these articles. They will certainly have some sort of effect. This is evident from the inexpressible rage with which the British and French press have attacked these two series of articles. They have insulted me in the most incredible way. However, I agree with you that military success will be a decisive factor for opinion in America. I think, however, that especially in the west where I expect there will be a big attempt to break through, we have serious and difficult times to look forward to, but I confidently believe that we shall successfully overcome them. With best wishes, etc. From
"BERNHARDT."

Please Remember Me kindly to Herr von Bernhardt.

"The fourth is a letter from Dr. Albert. It follows in part:
"San Francisco, (No date).
"Dear Herr von Papan:
"Well then how I wish I were in New York and could discuss the situation you and be (?) Many thanks for the telegram, but my hope is small. For this time I suppose matters will move more quickly than in the Dundas case. I wonder whether our government will respond in suitable manner. The 'patron' also telegraphed that I was to continue my journey. So we shall not see each other for the present. In my opinion we no longer be need to take public opinion into consideration in spite of its being artificially